Indiana Traffic Safety Facts 2003

Alcohol

http://www.in.gov/cji

All information contained within this fact sheet was obtained from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) Web-Based Encyclopedia provided by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) available online at http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/. All terms and definitions presented in this fact sheet were extracted from the NHTSA Alcohol Fact Sheet and the definitions that NHTSA applies to the variables in the FARS database.

NHTSA defines a fatal traffic crash as *alcohol related* if any driver or nonoccupant (usually pedestrians or pedalcyclists) involved in the crash has a known or estimated blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.01 grams per deciliter (g/dl) or greater. Likewise, a traffic fatality is defined as *alcohol related* if the fatal crash was alcohol related—in other words, if any driver or nonoccupant involved in the crash in which the person died has a positive BAC (BAC=.01 g/dl or greater). In 2001, Indiana redefined *intoxication* as a blood alcohol content of 0.08 g/dl or greater when it reduced the legal limit from 0.10 (g/dl).

There were 262 alcohol-related fatalities in Indiana in 2003—31 percent of the total traffic fatalities for the year.

Because blood alcohol test results of drivers and nonoccupants are frequently missing from the FARS database (due to a lack of testing and/or reporting), it can be difficult to determine the true extent of alcohol involvement in fatal crashes. The National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) of NHTSA has attempted to solve the problem of missing blood alcohol test results in the FARS database by developing a statistical model to estimate BAC values when they are missing. The following paragraph is an excerpt from the 2002 NHTSA Alcohol Fact Sheet:

"*In 2001, NHTSA began using a revised method—**multiple imputation**—to estimate missing information about blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels for persons involved in fatal crashes. The alcohol estimates in this fact sheet are based on the new imputation method. The new method will enable NHTSA to improve the scope of alcohol involvement statistics generated from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS). NHTSA has also calculated historical estimates of alcohol involvement from 1982 through 2000 [now 2003] using the new method. Instead of estimating alcohol involvement in the three categories used in the past (0.00, 0.01 to 0.09, and 0.10+grams per deciliter [g/dl]), the new method estimates BAC levels over the entire range of plausible values from 0.00 to 0.94 g/dl. As a result, NHTSA will have the ability to report alcohol involvement at any BAC level. Because many states have adopted 0.08 g/dl as the legal threshold for alcohol intoxication, NHTSA now estimates alcohol involvement in the following three categories: 0.00 g/dl, no alcohol; 0.01 to 0.07 g/dl, impaired; and 0.08+, intoxicated. More information on the new multiple imputation method, including detailed tabulations of alcohol involvement in various categories (age, sex, time of day, etc.), is available in NHTSA Technical Report DOT HS 809 403,* Transitioning to Multiple Imputation: A New Method to Estimate Missing Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) Values in FARS."

Please note that all alcohol analyses presented in this fact sheet are based on NHTSA's new multiple imputation model and represent a combination of known and estimated BAC test results. All final estimations have been rounded to the nearest whole number of fatalities, crashes or persons for presentation in this fact sheet, but all percentages are calculated from the unrounded estimations.

Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes and Fatalities

In Indiana, the number of traffic fatalities in alcohol-related fatal crashes remained unchanged from 2002 to 2003 at 262 alcohol-related fatalities. However, the 262 alcohol-related fatalities in 2002 represented 33 percent of all traffic fatalities for the year (792 total fatalities), while the 262 alcohol-related fatalities in 2003 represented only 31 percent of all traffic fatalities due to an increase in the total number of fatalities to 834 for the year. However, the 262 alcohol-related

fatalities in 2003 represented a 25 percent reduction from the 351 alcohol-related fatalities in 1993 (39 percent of the total). In fact, they represented the lowest number that the state has seen in the past decade. Nationwide, alcohol-related fatalities represented 40 percent of all traffic fatalities in 2003. Indiana's rate of 31 percent made it the fourth best state in the country in alcohol-related traffic fatalities as a percentage of total fatalities.

In Indiana in 2003, it is estimated that alcohol was involved in 31 percent of all fatal crashes, or 234 of the 754 total fatal crashes.

The 262 fatalities in alcohol-related crashes during 2003 represent an average of one alcohol-related fatality every 1.4 days.

In 2003 in Indiana, 27 percent of all traffic fatalities occurred in crashes in which at least one driver or nonoccupant had a BAC of .08 g/dl or greater. Sixty-one percent of the 223 people killed in such crashes were themselves intoxicated drivers or nonoccupants. The remaining 39 percent were passengers, nonintoxicated drivers or nonoccupants or other nonoccupants (BAC unknown).

Table 1. Types of Fatalities in Indiana Fatal Crashes Involving at Least One Intoxicated (BAC 0.08+ g/dl) Driver or Nonoccupant, 2003

Type of Fatality	Number	% of Total
Intoxicated Drivers	119	53%
Nonintoxicated Drivers	26	12%
Passengers	55	24%
Intoxicated Nonoccupants (Pedestrians and Pedalcyclists)	17	7%
Nonintoxicated Nonoccupants	6	3%
Other Nonoccupants	1	0%
Total Fatalities	**223**	**100%**

Total fatalities may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Also, percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded number of estimated fatalities and may not equal those calculated from the rounded numbers.

Table 2. Traffic Fatalities in Indiana Fatal Crashes by Age and Highest BAC in the Crash, 2003

Age of Person Killed (Years)	Highest BAC in Crash[1]								Total Number Killed[2]
	0.00 g/dl		0.01-0.07 g/dl		0.08 g/dl or Higher		0.01 g/dl and Higher		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
0-3	12	83%	1	7%	1	10%	2	17%	14
4-7	6	86%	0	0%	1	14%	1	14%	7
8-12	3	75%	0	0%	1	25%	1	25%	4
13-15	13	78%	1	8%	2	14%	4	22%	17
16-20	93	70%	12	9%	28	21%	40	30%	133
21-24	60	57%	6	6%	38	37%	44	43%	104
25-34	66	60%	4	3%	40	37%	44	40%	109
35-44	80	58%	5	3%	54	39%	59	42%	139
45-54	71	67%	6	6%	30	28%	36	33%	107
55-64	59	78%	3	4%	14	18%	17	23%	76
65-74	43	85%	1	3%	6	12%	8	15%	50
75+	66	90%	1	1%	7	9%	7	10%	73
Unknown	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
Total	**572**	**69%**	**40**	**5%**	**223**	**27%**	**262**	**31%**	**834**

[1]For any driver or nonoccupant involved in the fatal crash.

[2]Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Also, percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded number of estimated fatalities and may not equal those calculated from the rounded numbers.

Table 3. Indiana Fatal Crashes Involving at Least One Driver or Nonoccupant with BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher and Total Fatalities in Those Crashes, 1993 and 2003

	1993			2003			Percent Change in Number[2], 1993-2003
	Total	BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher		Total	BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher		
		Number[1]	% of Total		Number[1]	% of Total	
Fatal Crashes	791	257	33%	754	199	26%	-23%
Total Fatalities	901	288	32%	834	223	27%	-22%

[1]Refers to the number of fatal crashes and fatalities for which any driver or nonoccupant involved in the crash had a BAC of 0.08 g/dl or greater.

[2]Percentages and percent changes as displayed are calculated from the unrounded number of estimated fatalities and fatal crashes and may not equal those calculated from the rounded numbers.

In 2003, 8 out of the 42 children age 0 to 15 years old killed in motor vehicle crashes in Indiana (19 percent), were killed in alcohol-related crashes.

Child Endangerment

In 2003, eight out of the 42 total number of children killed in Indiana fatal traffic crashes (19 percent), were killed in alcohol-related fatal traffic crashes (at least one driver or nonoccupant involved in the crash had a BAC of 0.01 g/dl or greater). This figure is slightly lower than the national rate of 21 percent. Of the eight children 0 to 15 years old who were killed in alcohol-related crashes in Indiana during 2003, one was a pedestrian, one was an occupant of a non-motor vehicle in transport and six were passengers in a motor vehicle in transport. Of these six passengers, five were passengers in the car of a driver who was impaired (BAC of 0.01 g/dl or greater) and one was a passenger in the car of a driver who was sober (BAC=0.00 g/dl).

Nonoccupants

Twenty-four percent of all pedestrians killed in traffic crashes in 2003 were intoxicated (BAC levels of 0.08 g/dl or greater).

Twenty-four percent of all pedestrians killed in Indiana fatal crashes in 2003 were intoxicated.

Table 4. Nonoccupants with BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher Killed in Indiana Motor Vehicle Crashes by Age Group, 1993 and 2003

Nonoccupant Fatalities	1993			2003			Percent Change in Number[2], 1993-2003
	Total Fatalities	BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher		Total Fatalities	BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher		
		Number[1]	% of Total		Number[1]	% of Total	
Pedestrian Fatalities by Age Group (Years)							
16-20	4	0	0%	5	1	26%	N/A
21-24	0	0	N/A	5	2	32%	N/A
25-34	15	7	49%	5	1	10%	-93%
35-44	11	6	52%	12	7	54%	14%
45-64	11	5	49%	18	5	27%	-11%
Over 64	11	4	40%	10	0	2%	-95%
Total[3]	67	23	34%	62	15	24%	-35%
Pedalcyclist Fatalities							
Total	10	2	16%	7	2	26%	13%

[1]Refers to the number of intoxicated nonoccupants killed in fatal crashes (those nonoccupants with a BAC of 0.08 g/dl or greater).

[2]Percentages and percent changes as displayed are calculated from the unrounded number of estimated fatalities and may not equal those calculated from the rounded numbers.

[3]Includes pedestrians under 16 years old and pedestrians of unknown age, and will not equal sum of displayed components.

Slightly over one-half of all alcohol-related fatal crashes occurred on the weekend in 2003.

Time of Day and Day of Week

The rate of alcohol involvement in fatal crashes is more than three times as high at night as during the day (51 percent vs. 15 percent). In 2003, 23 percent of all fatal crashes during the week were alcohol-related, compared to 44 percent on weekends. In fact, while only 37 percent of all fatal crashes took place on the weekend, slightly over one-half of all alcohol-related fatal crashes took place on the weekend in 2003. Since 1993, while the number of intoxicated drivers killed dropped, the decrease was only seen in nighttime crashes. The number of intoxicated drivers killed during the day actually increased from 28 to 31. However, in 2003, a much larger percentage of drivers killed at night were intoxicated (36 percent versus 10 percent during the day).

Table 5. Percentage of Drivers Killed in Indiana Motor Vehicle Crashes with BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher, by Time of Day and Day of Week, 1993 and 2003

Driver Fatalities	1993			2003			Percent Change in Number[2], 1993-2003
	Total Fatalities	BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher		Total Fatalities	BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher		
		Number*	% of Total		Number[1]	% of Total	
Total Driver Fatalities							
Total	600	172	29%	554	119	21%	-31%
Driver Fatalities by Crash Type and Time of Day							
Single-Vehicle	248	119	48%	224	81	36%	-32%
Daytime[3]	100	18	18%	102	18	17%	2%
Nighttime[4]	144	99	69%	119	61	51%	-38%
Multiple-Vehicle	352	53	15%	330	38	11%	-29%
Daytime[3]	226	10	4%	210	13	6%	31%
Nighttime[4]	124	42	34%	120	25	21%	-41%
Driver Fatalities by Day of Week							
Weekday[5]	367	80	22%	337	54	16%	-32%
Weekend[6]	232	92	40%	216	65	30%	-30%
Driver Fatalities by Time of Day							
Daytime[3]	326	28	8%	312	31	10%	12%
Nighttime[4]	268	141	53%	239	86	36%	-39%
Driver Fatalities by Day of Week and Time of Day							
Weekday[5]							
Daytime[3]	243	18	7%	231	21	9%	18%
Nighttime[4]	122	61	50%	106	34	32%	-45%
Weekend[6]							
Daytime[3]	83	10	12%	81	10	13%	3%
Nighttime[4]	146	80	55%	133	52	39%	-34%

[1]Refers to the number of intoxicated drivers killed in fatal crashes (those drivers with a BAC of 0.08 g/dl or greater).

[2]Totals may not equal sum of components due to unknown data. Also, percentages and percent changes as displayed are calculated from the unrounded number of estimated driver fatalities and may not equal those calculated from the rounded numbers.

[3]6:00 AM to 5:59 PM.

[4]6:00 PM to 5:59 AM.

[5]Monday 6:00 AM to Friday 5:59 PM.

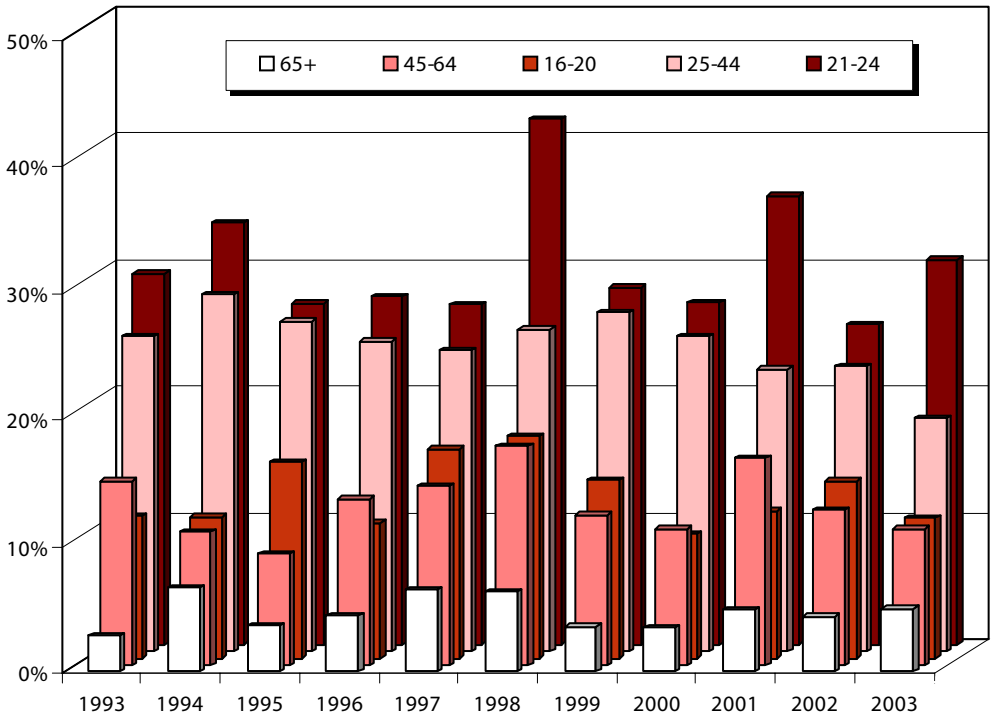
[6]Friday 6:00 PM to Monday 5:59 AM.

The highest percentage of drivers in Indiana fatal crashes who had BAC levels 0.08 g/dl or higher was for drivers 21 to 24 years old.

Drivers

As illustrated in Figure 1, between 1993 and 2003, intoxication rates (BAC of 0.08 g/dl or greater) for drivers involved in Indiana fatal crashes decreased for drivers in the 25–44 and 45–64 year old age groups, while 21-24 year olds and over 64 year olds displayed slight increases. Conversely, 16–20 year olds remained unchanged. However, when drivers age 25–44, 45–64, and over 64 are further broken down into smaller age groups (25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, 65–74, and over 74), intoxication rates for drivers over 74 actually remained the same while intoxication rates for drivers 65–74 increased from 3 percent to 8 percent. The highest intoxication rates in Indiana fatal crashes in 2003 were recorded for drivers 21–24 years old (30 percent), followed by ages 35–44 (20 percent) and 25–34 (17 percent), (subsets of the 25–44 year old grouping shown in Figure 1.)

Figure 1. Drivers Involved in Indiana Fatal Crashes with BAC Levels 0.08 g/dl or Higher by Age Group, 1993-2003



Please note that while Figure 1 presents the percentage of drivers in fatal crashes who had a BAC of .08+ for 1993–2003, the definition of intoxication in Indiana was not changed from .10+ g/dl to .08+ g/dl until 2001. Please also note that there were so few drivers under age 16 involved in fatal crashes in Indiana annually, intoxication rates for this age group are excluded from the chart. Drivers of unknown age involved in fatal crashes are also excluded from analysis. Also, percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded number of estimated drivers.

Motorcycle drivers involved in Indiana fatal crashes in 2003 had an intoxication rate that was well above the overall rate of 15 percent for all drivers. Thirty-one percent of motorcycle drivers involved in fatal crashes had a BAC of .08 g/dl or greater, the highest percentage for any vehicle type, and twice the rate of all drivers. Intoxication rates were lowest for drivers of large trucks (1 percent), and the intoxication rate for drivers of light trucks (17 percent) was higher than that for passenger car drivers (15 percent.)

Table 6. Drivers in Fatal Crashes with BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher by Age, Gender and Vehicle Type, 1993 and 2003

Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes	1993			2003			Percent Change in Number[2], 1993-2003
	Total Involved	BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher		Total Involved	BAC 0.08 g/dl or Higher		
		Number[1]	% of Total		Number[1]	% of Total	
Total Drivers							
Total[3]	1,271	239	19%	1,242	187	15%	-22%
Drivers by Age Group (Years)							
16-20	185	21	11%	181	20	11%	-3%
21-24	147	43	29%	132	40	30%	-7%
25-34	299	77	26%	213	35	17%	-54%
35-44	240	57	24%	242	49	20%	-14%
45-54	149	26	17%	208	27	13%	4%
55-64	94	10	10%	116	8	7%	-14%
65+	144	4	6%	134	7	10%	63%
Drivers by Gender							
Male	918	203	22%	920	162	18%	-20%
Female	345	35	10%	312	24	8%	-33%
Drivers by Vehicle Type							
Passenger Cars	667	124	19%	523	78	15%	-37%
Light Trucks	327	74	23%	438	77	17%	4%
Large Trucks	141	3	2%	165	2	1%	-32%
Motorcycles[4]	50	20	40%	79	24	31%	22%

[1]Refers to the number of intoxicated drivers involved in fatal crashes (those drivers with a BAC of 0.08 g/dl or greater).

[2]Percentages and percent changes as displayed are calculated from the unrounded number of estimated drivers and may not equal those calculated from the rounded numbers.

[3]Numbers shown for groups of drivers do not add to the total number of drivers due to unknown or other data not included.

[4]Numbers pertain only to body type "motorcycle" in the FARS database, (other motorized bikes included in NHTSA's defintion of "motorcycle" are excluded). All other vehicle types are as defined by NHTSA.

The percentages of drivers with BAC 0.08 g/dl or above in Indiana fatal crashes were highest for motorcycle operators.

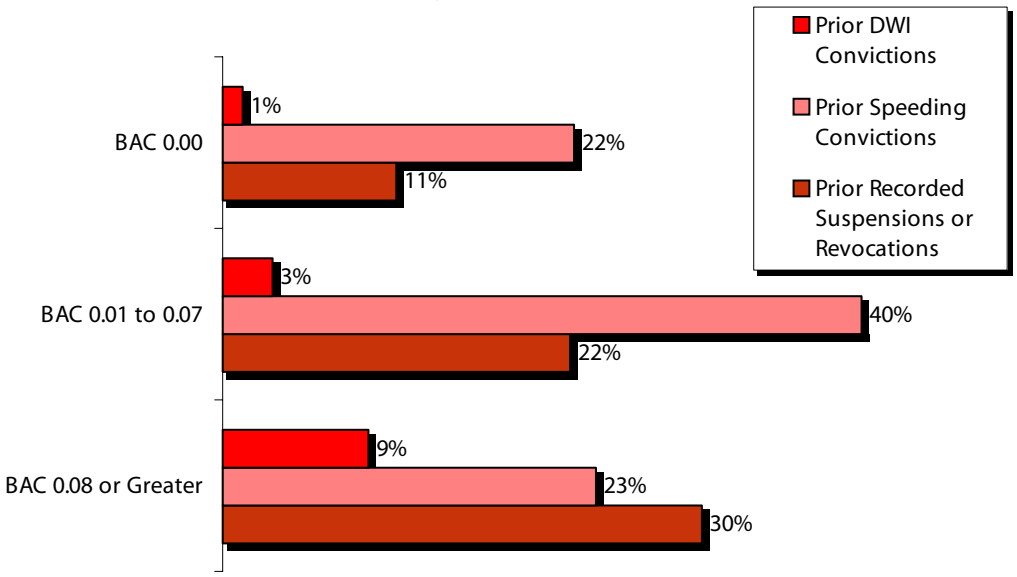
Killed intoxicated passenger-vehicle drivers had restraint usage rates that were slightly under one-half the usage rates of killed sober passenger-vehicle drivers.

In Indiana in 2003, there were 339 fatally injured sober passenger-vehicle drivers (BAC of 0.00 g/dl), and 304 of them had known restraint system use. There were a total of 96 fatally injured intoxicated passenger-vehicle drivers (BAC of 0.08 g/dl or greater), and 90 of them had known restraint system use. Of those fatally injured passenger-vehicle drivers with known restraint system use, only 27 percent of the fatally injured *intoxicated* passenger-vehicle drivers were restrained, compared to 60 percent of fatally injured sober passenger-vehicle drivers (BAC of 0.00).

In 2003, 83 percent of the drinking drivers involved in Indiana fatal crashes were intoxicated.

Drivers involved in fatal Indiana traffic crashes with BAC levels of 0.08 g/dl or greater were nine times as likely to have a prior conviction for driving while intoxicated compared to sober drivers (9 percent and 1 percent, respectively).

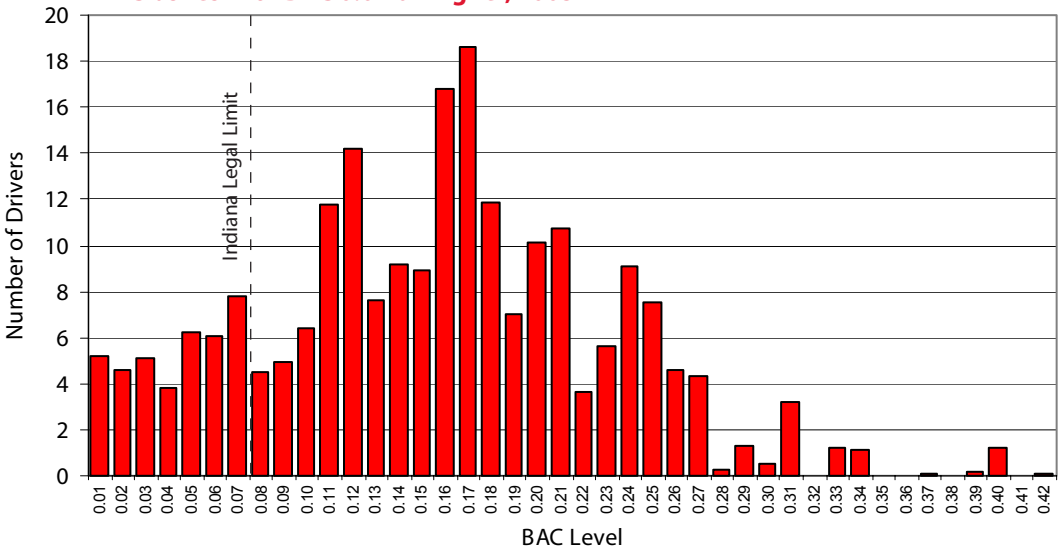
Figure 2. Previous Driving Records of Drivers Involved in Fatal Indiana Traffic Crashes, by Blood Alcohol Concentration, 2003



Percentages as displayed are calculated from the unrounded number of estimated drivers.

In 2003 in Indiana, 83 percent (187) of the 225 drivers involved in fatal crashes who had been drinking (with BAC 0.01 g/dl or higher) had BACs at or above the intoxication level (0.08 g/dl.) Fifty-three percent (119) of the 225 drivers involved in fatal crashes who had been drinking had BACs at or above 0.16 g/dl. The most frequently recorded BAC of drinking drivers in fatal crashes was 0.17 g/dl.

Figure 3. Distribution of BAC Levels for Drivers Involved in Fatal Indiana Traffic Crashes with BAC 0.01 or Higher, 2003



Number of drivers displayed are the unrounded estimated number of drivers.

Table 7. Indiana Traffic Fatalities by County and Highest Blood Alcohol Concentration in the Crash, 2003

County	Total Fatalities	No Alcohol (BAC = 0.00 g/dl)		Low Alcohol (BAC = 0.01-0.07 g/dl)		High Alcohol (BAC ≥ 0.08 g/dl)		Any Alcohol (BAC ≥ 0.01 g/dl)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	9	6	64%	2	22%	1	13%	3	36%
Allen	23	14	62%	1	6%	8	33%	9	38%
Bartholomew	11	7	64%	0	0%	4	36%	4	36%
Benton	4	1	25%	0	0%	3	75%	3	75%
Blackford	2	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%
Boone	11	9	85%	0	1%	2	14%	2	15%
Brown	1	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Carroll	4	3	73%	0	3%	1	25%	1	28%
Cass	4	3	73%	0	0%	1	28%	1	28%
Clark	3	2	80%	0	3%	1	17%	1	20%
Clay	4	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Clinton	10	8	80%	0	0%	2	20%	2	20%
Crawford	3	3	90%	0	3%	0	7%	0	10%
Daviess	8	6	80%	0	1%	2	19%	2	20%
Dearborn	11	9	79%	0	0%	2	21%	2	21%
Decatur	10	7	67%	0	3%	3	30%	3	33%
DeKalb	16	8	49%	0	0%	8	51%	8	51%
Delaware	10	4	40%	0	0%	6	60%	6	60%
Dubois	7	4	56%	0	0%	3	44%	3	44%
Elkhart	21	15	72%	1	6%	5	21%	6	28%
Fayette	1	1	70%	0	0%	0	30%	0	30%
Floyd	6	5	80%	0	0%	1	20%	1	20%
Fountain	3	1	47%	0	7%	1	47%	2	53%
Franklin	7	5	70%	0	0%	2	30%	2	30%
Fulton	4	4	98%	0	0%	0	3%	0	3%
Gibson	10	8	77%	1	12%	1	11%	2	23%
Grant	8	8	94%	0	0%	1	6%	1	6%
Greene	1	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Hamilton	22	15	68%	0	0%	7	31%	7	32%
Hancock	6	4	63%	1	17%	1	20%	2	37%
Harrison	11	9	80%	2	18%	0	2%	2	20%
Hendricks	10	8	77%	0	0%	2	23%	2	23%
Henry	12	11	88%	0	0%	2	13%	2	13%
Howard	12	9	74%	0	0%	3	26%	3	26%
Huntington	3	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Jackson	8	5	60%	1	14%	2	26%	3	40%
Jasper	6	5	83%	0	0%	1	17%	1	17%
Jay	2	2	90%	0	5%	0	5%	0	10%
Jefferson	3	2	60%	0	0%	1	40%	1	40%
Jennings	9	7	77%	1	12%	1	11%	2	23%
Johnson	14	10	71%	0	1%	4	28%	4	29%
Knox	3	2	50%	1	40%	0	10%	2	50%
Kosciusko	16	15	94%	0	0%	1	6%	1	6%
LaGrange	8	6	76%	1	13%	1	11%	2	24%
Lake	54	36	66%	1	3%	17	31%	18	34%

Table 7. Indiana Traffic Fatalities by County and Highest Blood Alcohol Concentration in the Crash, 2003 (continued)

County	Total Fatalities	No Alcohol (BAC = 0.00 g/dl)		Low Alcohol (BAC = 0.01-0.07 g/dl)		High Alcohol (BAC ≥ 0.08 g/dl)		Any Alcohol (BAC ≥ 0.01 g/dl)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
LaPorte	29	18	63%	1	5%	9	32%	11	37%
Lawrence	8	7	83%	0	3%	1	15%	1	18%
Madison	18	15	82%	0	0%	3	18%	3	18%
Marion	86	53	61%	4	4%	30	35%	34	39%
Marshall	11	10	91%	0	0%	1	9%	1	9%
Martin	4	2	40%	0	3%	2	58%	2	60%
Miami	6	5	82%	1	17%	0	2%	1	18%
Monroe	10	4	37%	4	40%	2	23%	6	63%
Montgomery	7	5	76%	0	4%	1	20%	2	24%
Morgan	9	4	43%	3	33%	2	23%	5	57%
Newton	5	1	18%	1	20%	3	62%	4	82%
Noble	3	2	57%	0	7%	1	37%	1	43%
Ohio	1	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Orange	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Owen	5	5	92%	0	4%	0	4%	0	8%
Parke	3	2	67%	0	0%	1	33%	1	33%
Perry	9	4	44%	0	0%	5	56%	5	56%
Pike	1	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Porter	16	8	50%	1	6%	7	44%	8	50%
Posey	2	0	5%	0	0%	2	95%	2	95%
Pulaski	3	3	97%	0	3%	0	0%	0	3%
Putnam	3	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Randolph	5	5	92%	0	2%	0	6%	0	8%
Ripley	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Rush	8	5	66%	0	1%	3	33%	3	34%
Saint Joseph	30	18	61%	1	4%	11	35%	12	39%
Scott	2	2	95%	0	0%	0	5%	0	5%
Shelby	3	2	67%	1	33%	0	0%	1	33%
Spencer	4	2	50%	0	0%	2	50%	2	50%
Starke	1	1	90%	0	0%	0	10%	0	10%
Steuben	15	11	73%	0	0%	4	27%	4	27%
Sullivan	2	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Switzerland	3	2	77%	0	0%	1	23%	1	23%
Tippecanoe	15	13	84%	0	1%	2	15%	2	16%
Tipton	4	3	75%	0	0%	1	25%	1	25%
Union	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Vanderburgh	20	15	74%	0	1%	5	25%	5	26%
Vermillion	5	2	40%	0	0%	3	60%	3	60%
Vigo	11	5	45%	1	9%	5	45%	6	55%
Wabash	7	7	99%	0	1%	0	0%	0	1%
Warren	2	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Warrick	13	8	65%	2	17%	2	18%	5	35%
Washington	5	3	60%	0	0%	2	40%	2	40%
Wayne	11	8	70%	0	2%	3	28%	3	30%
Wells	2	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
White	10	6	58%	0	1%	4	41%	4	42%
Whitley	6	5	80%	0	0%	1	20%	1	20%
Total	**834**	**572**	**69%**	**40**	**5%**	**223**	**27%**	**262**	**31%**

Note: State totals may not equal sum of county totals due to independent rounding. Also, percentages are calculated from the unrounded number of estimated fatalities and may not equal those calculated from the rounded numbers (especially for counties with very few fatalities).

This publication was prepared on behalf of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute by Purdue University's Center for the Advancement of Transportation Safety. All information contained within was gathered from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) Web-Based Encyclopedia provided by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) available at http://www.fars.nhtsa.dot.gov. Results for all reported years are based upon FARS data as of August 20, 2004. Please direct any questions concerning data in this document to the Center for the Advancement of Transportation Safety, Purdue University, 1291-F Cumberland Ave, West Lafayette, IN 47906-1385, 765-494-7038.